ANALYSIS SLANG LANGUAGE FOUND IN GROUP WHATSAPP KELOMPOK 2 MULTIMEDIA

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Abstract

Slang language is a common form of communication used by teenagers on social media, including the WhatsApp application. This study aims to analyze the forms of slang used in the WhatsApp group KELOMPOK 2 MULMED, consisting of third-semester students in the Multimedia department. The research identifies slang in the form of abbreviations, acronyms, and words that undergo morphological processes. The method used is observation with reading, note-taking, and documentation techniques from conversations occurring in the WhatsApp group. The study results show that the most frequently used slang types are abbreviations and Indonesian acronyms. Additionally, the research found the use of syllable reduction, and word contractions. The use of slang not only serves to shorten words but also functions as a tool to signify group identity and strengthen social bonds among group members. This study provides insight into the types of slang used by teenagers in digital communication, particularly on the WhatsApp platform.

Keywords: *Bahasa slang, WhatsApp, morfologi, akronim, kontraksi, komunikasi remaja.*

Abstrak

Bahasa slang merupakan bentuk komunikasi yang umum digunakan oleh remaja di media sosial, termasuk aplikasi WhatsApp. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bentuk-bentuk slang yang digunakan dalam grup WhatsApp *KELOMPOK 2 MULMED*, yang terdiri dari mahasiswa semester tiga di jurusan Multimedia. Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi slang dalam bentuk singkatan, akronim, serta kata-kata yang mengalami proses morfologis. Metode yang digunakan adalah observasi dengan teknik membaca, mencatat, dan dokumentasi dari percakapan yang terjadi di grup WhatsApp tersebut. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis slang yang paling sering digunakan adalah

singkatan dan akronim dalam bahasa Indonesia. Selain itu, penelitian ini menemukan penggunaan pengurangan suku kata dan kontraksi kata. Penggunaan slang tidak hanya berfungsi untuk mempersingkat kata, tetapi juga sebagai alat untuk menunjukkan identitas kelompok dan memperkuat hubungan sosial antar anggota grup. Penelitian ini memberikan wawasan tentang jenis-jenis slang yang digunakan oleh remaja dalam komunikasi digital, khususnya di platform WhatsApp.

Kata kunci: Bahasa slang, WhatsApp, morfologi, akronim, kontraksi, komunikasi remaja.

INTRODUCTION

Slang language is increasingly being used in daily conversations, especially on social media and digital communication platforms such as WhatsApp. Slang refers to informal words or phrases typically used by specific social groups, such as teenagers, to communicate in a more relaxed and expressive manner. The use of slang in WhatsApp groups can reflect the social and linguistic dynamics among its users. This research focuses on analyzing the use of slang language in the WhatsApp group KELOMPOK 2 MULMED, consisting of third-semester students majoring in Multimedia.

This phenomenon is important to study because slang usage not only showcases linguistic creativity but also reflects group identity and social closeness among group members. Based on previous research, Trimastuti (2017) highlights that the use of slang on social media plays a significant role in strengthening social bonds and group identity. Aisyah (2022) also mentions that slang is often used by teenagers to make conversations more dynamic and relevant to contemporary trends. Other studies by Wahyu Nuraeni & Pahamzah (2021) and Silalahi & Silalahi (2023) suggest that slang, especially in the context of social media, offers deep insights into how teenagers build social relationships and communicate in a more personal manner.

Although many studies have discussed the use of slang on social media in general, this research offers a new contribution by focusing on the analysis of slang use in a specific WhatsApp group context. Through this approach, this study fills a gap in previous research that has not specifically examined how slang is formed and used within a particular digital group and how this reflects social relationships among its members.

This research aims to identify the forms of slang used in the WhatsApp group KELOMPOK 2 MULMED and analyze the morphological processes and social functions of slang. By understanding the patterns and meanings of slang usage, this study will enrich the understanding of digital communication dynamics among Indonesian teenagers.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method to analyze slang data found in the conversations within the WhatsApp group KELOMPOK 2 MULMED. Data was collected through the reading, note-taking, and documentation technique, where the researcher reviewed the group's conversations, recorded slang words and phrases, and captured screenshots for further documentation.

A morphological approach was used to categorize the forms of slang that appeared, such as abbreviations, acronyms, and contractions. Each slang form was analyzed based on its word formation process and the meaning it conveyed. Additionally, pragmatic analysis was applied to understand the social function of slang usage in the interactions among group members.

RESULT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The use of slang among teenagers, especially in digital conversations through the WhatsApp platform, is an interesting phenomenon that is widely discussed in sociolinguistic studies. Studies on slang are often found in the context of countries with large populations and active users of social media, such as Indonesia, the United States, and countries in Europe. In Indonesia, the phenomenon of slang language use is mostly found in research published by sociolinguistic journals and communication technology journals, where language in digital media is the main focus.

This research focuses on the context of slang language use by Indonesian teenagers in the WhatsApp group KELOMPOK 2 MULMED. This group is a WhatsApp group for 3rd semester class A students, which became the subject of research to observe the forms of slang they use. Based on the results of the literature search, some influential researchers in the study of slang in social media include Wardhaugh (2006) who wrote

about language variation in sociolinguistics, as well as Eric Patridge (1950) who specifically studied the use of slang in social environments.

This study aims to identify the types of slang used in the MULMED GROUP 2 WhatsApp group and analyze the morphological processes involved in the formation of these slang words. The following table summarizes the main findings related to the types of slang found:

1. Slang in the form of abbreviations/acronyms

Sentence	Description
BTW itu naskah belum kita detailin	Abbreviation, English, *By The Way* which means Ngomong-ngomong in Indonesian.
Ih *SASIMO* dih	Abbreviation, *Sana Sini Mau* in Indonesian.
GABUT ya	Abbreviation, *Gaji Buta* which means a state of boredom or laziness.
Yaudah *OTW*	Abbreviation, English, On The Way which means Dalam perjalanan in Indonesian.
HBD Angel ayo bayarin nonton	Abbreviation, English, *Happy Birth Day* which means Selamat ulang tahun.
Emang *DL* nya kapan?	Abbreviation, English, Deadline which means Tenggat Waktu.
DL yaa	Abbreviation, *Derita Lo,* which means your own mistakes.

The use of abbreviations and acronyms is one of the dominant forms of slang in the WhatsApp group KELOMPOK 2 MULMED. Some examples of abbreviations found include BTW (By The Way), OTW (On The Way), DL (Deadline) and HBD (Happy Birthday), which are borrowed from English. Additionally, there are abbreviations in Indonesian, such as Gabut (Gaji Buta - doing nothing productive), DL (Derita Lo- Your own mistakes) and Sasimo (Sana Sini Mau - indecisive). These abbreviations and acronyms are often used to speed up communication and add an informal tone to conversations.

According to Trimastuti (2017), the use of abbreviations and acronyms on social media is motivated not only by the desire for communication efficiency but also to create a more relaxed and fluid conversational atmosphere. This is also found in this study, where WhatsApp group members use abbreviations to strengthen group cohesion and reduce formality in their interactions.

2. Word-shaped Slang Based on Morphological Processes

Sentence	Description
B aja dong	The word B undergoes a morphological process by cutting off the first syllable of the words I, A, S, and A.
Mo ngakak aja	The word Mo undergoes morphology by cutting off the last syllable U and changing the middle syllable A to O.
No nya mana?	The word NO undergoes morphology by cutting off the syllables M, E, and R.
Au ah	The word Au undergoes morphology by cutting off the first syllable of the word T.
P	The word P undergoes morphology by by cutting off the words I, N, and G.

In addition to abbreviations, some slang words found undergo morphological processes, such as syllable reduction. Examples include B (from "Biasa" - common), Mo (from "Mau" - want), and No (from "Nomer" - Number), all of which undergo syllable truncation. Aisyah (2022) notes that syllable reduction is a common feature of slang language, often used by teenagers to create new, shorter, and more efficient forms of speech.

This morphological process demonstrates how teenagers strive to simplify communication without diminishing the meaning of the words they use. Syllable reduction or contraction becomes a way for them to create linguistic variations that better align with modern communication styles.

3. Contraction-Shaped Slang

Sentence	Description

Mantul banget	Mantap Betul, which means it's great. This phrase. This phrase undergoes a morphological process in the form of retention of the first syllable of each word.
Japri aja	Jalur Pribadi, which means contacting privately via chat. This phrase undergoes a morphological process in the form of retention in the first syllable of each word.
Jawab aja gausah *Kepo*	Means in English is *Knowing Every Particular Object*. This phrase has the first syllable of each word retained.

Contractions were also found in several slang phrases, such as Mantul (Mantap Betul - very cool) and Japri (Jalur Pribadi - private message). According to Wahyu Nuraeni & Pahamzah (2021), contractions in slang are often used to create a more expressive effect and strengthen meaning in conversation. In this context, contractions serve not only as a form of word simplification but also as a way to add emotional or friendly value to interactions.

The results of this study show that the use of slang by teenagers in WhatsApp groups has various communication purposes, such as shortening words, creating a more relaxed atmosphere, or showing intimacy between group members. This finding is in line with Eric Patridge's (1950) theory, which states that slang is used to beautify communication, show familiarity, and mark membership of certain groups.

The use of acronyms such as BTW, OTW, DL and HBD shows that teenagers often borrow terms from English in their conversations. This also reflects the influence of global social media such as Instagram, TikTok and YouTube, where these terms appear frequently. In addition, the use of local terms such as GABUT and DL shows the adaptation of local language to the context of digital conversations.

This research contributes to the literature by showing that slang is not only used as a communication tool, but also plays an important role in creating group identity and strengthening social relations among its users. In the context of the MULMED GROUP 2 WhatsApp group, the use of slang is a sign of familiarity and ease of communication that is often more relaxed and informal than formal language.

This study also emphasizes the importance of understanding the phenomenon of slang in digital communication, as it continues to evolve and become an integral part of teenagers' daily lives in the technological era. Therefore, this study opens up room for further studies on the influence of digital platforms on language development, especially among teenagers.

CONCLUSION

This research reveals that the use of slang language in the WhatsApp group KELOMPOK 2 MULMED reflects the social and linguistic dynamics among its members. Slang is used as an efficient communication tool and as a marker of group identity and a way to strengthen social relationships. The types of slang found in this study include abbreviations like BTW (By The Way), OTW (On The Way), acronyms such as Gabut (Gaji Buta) and Japri (Jalur Pribadi), as well as morphological processes like syllable reduction in No (Mana) and contractions like Mantul (Mantap Betul).

The results of this study show that slang plays a significant role not only in shortening words but also in establishing group identity and creating a sense of closeness among the group members. The presence of creative morphological processes further demonstrates the flexibility and innovation in language use within digital spaces. This research contributes to the understanding of slang language in the context of digital communication, particularly among Indonesian teenagers, and enriches digital linguistics studies by highlighting the role of WhatsApp as a platform that facilitates the emergence of informal language variations in everyday conversations.

Research Limitations:

This study is limited to one WhatsApp group and the data taken is static, i.e. from one specific time period. Therefore, the results cannot be generalized to all teen conversation groups on social media. In addition, this study did not explore the dynamics of slang change in the long term.

Suggestion:

Further research can be conducted by expanding the scope of WhatsApp groups studied, involving more age groups and social environments, and observing changes in slang usage over time. In addition, future studies could incorporate participant interviews

to better understand the motivations behind slang use and its influence on communication dynamics on social media.

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